UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/682,645	10/08/2003	Jessica Kahn	18602-08111	8234

61520   7590   11/01/2007
APPLE/FENWICK
SILICON VALLEY CENTER
801 CALIFORNIA STREET
MOUNTAIN VIEW, CA 94041

EXAMINER
TRAN, TUYETLIEN T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2179	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
11/01/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/682,645	KAHN, JESSICA
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	TuyetLien (Lien) T. Tran	2179	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *23 August 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.　　2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-4, 11-26, 28-49, 51-64 and 66-74* is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-4, 11-26, 28-49, 51-64, 66-74* is/are rejected.

.7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a)☐ All　b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

　　　1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

　　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to the following communication: Amendment filed 8/23/07.

This action is made non-final.

2.   Claims 1-4, 11-26, 28-49, 51-64, 66-74 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 46, 60 and

61 are independent claims.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

3.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in

37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible

for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has

been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37

CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 8/23/07 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

4.   Applicant's amendment corrects the previous rejections; therefore, the previous

rejections are withdrawn.

Claim Objections

5.   Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities: it is suggested that the

terms "the user interface" and "user interface" recited in line 2 of the claim should be changed to

"a user interface" and "a user interface". In addition, it is suggested that the term "user

interface" recited in line 13 should be changed to "the user interface". Appropriate correction is

required.

6.   Claims 46, 60 and 61 are objected to because of the following informalities: it is

suggested that the term "user interface" recited in line 2 of the claims should be changed to "a

user interface". Appropriate correction is required.

7.   Claims 46, 60 and 61 are further objected to because of the following informalities: it is

suggested that the term "user interface" recited in line 17, 14, 16 of the claims respectively

should be changed to "the user interface". Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

8.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly
> claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

9.   Claims 1-4, 11-26, 28-49, 51-64, 66-74 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second

paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject

matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 1 recites the limitations "one of the application program" and "the plurality of

different applications" in lines 5-7 of the claim. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this

limitation in the claim. Claim 46 recites the similar limitations in lines 8 and 10 and is rejected

under similar rationale. Claim 60 recites the similar limitations in lines 4-6 and is rejected under

similar rationale. Claim 61 recites the similar limitations in lines 5 and 7 and is rejected under

similar rationale.

Claim 1 further recites the limitation "the application markers" in lines 6 and 11 of the

claim. It is not clear whether "the application markers" refers to the plurality of application

markers or just two or more of the plurality of application markers. Claim 46 recites the similar

limitation in lines 9 and 15 and is rejected under similar rationale. Claim 60 recites the similar

limitation in lines 5 and 11 and is rejected under similar rationale. Claim 61 recites the similar

limitation in lines 6 and 14 and is rejected under similar rationale.

Any claim that is not specifically addressed above is rejected as incorporating the

deficiencies of a claim upon which it depends.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior
> art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to
> a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be
> negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

11.   Claims 1-4, 11-18, 22, 42, 43, 46-49, 51, 57, 58, 61-64, 66, 72, 73 are rejected under

35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lanier et al (Patent No US RE37,431 E;

hereinafter Lanier) in view of Rodriquez (Patent No US 6263346 B1; hereinafter

Rodriquez).

As to claims 1, 46 and 60, Lanier teaches:

A computer-implemented user interface configuration method, system and product (e.g.,

see Figs. 1, 2), comprising:

a computer-readable medium; computer program code, encoded on the medium for

(e.g., see col. 2 lines 46-57):

storing a plurality of application markers, each application marker indicating a user

interaction with one of the application programs, wherein the application markers include

markers for the plurality of different applications (e.g., see col. 3 lines 12-28 and lines 53-61, col.

4 lines 7-17; note that the user-directed events are activities associating with a plurality of

different applications);

storing a plurality of operating system markers, each operating system marker indicating

a user interaction with the operating system (e.g., see col. 3 lines 62-67 through col. 4 lines 1-

6);

determining a score as a function of the operating system markers and the application markers (e.g., see col. 3 lines 53-61);

determining a user proficiency level with respect to the user interface of the software application and user interface of the operating system, based upon the score (e.g., see col. 4 lines 18-23); and

automatically configuring and displaying help information of the user interface of the software application and of the user interface of the operating system responsive to the detected user proficiency level (e.g., see col. 4 lines 22-24 and Fig. 3B; note that help information display is a user interface component).

Lanier does not expressly teach that configuring at least one *functional component* of the user interface of the software application and at least one *functional component* of the user interface of the operating system responsive to the detected user proficiency level.

Rodriquez, though, teaches a method, system and program for customizing or modifying user interface of the operating system and application programs in response to user's interaction with the customization panel for the application programs and the operating systems (e.g., see col. 3 lines 50-67 through col. 4 lines 1-41 and Fig. 11).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have utilized the feature of modifying user interface of the operating system and application programs as taught by Rodriquez to the method and program for configuring the user interface as taught by Lanier to achieve the claimed invention. As suggested by Johnson et al (published article "Intelligent User Interface Prompt Level", published in 06/1992, pages 1, 2), dynamically and automatically changing a user interface accordingly to a user's skill level is needed to avoid unnecessary user interface obstacles or

nuisances when those obstacles or nuisances are well known to an experienced user (e.g., see

page 2).

In regard to claim 61, claim 61 reflect the system used for performing the steps claimed

in claim 1, and is rejected along the same rationale.

As to claims 2, 47 and 62, Lanier further teaches selecting at least one configuration

option from a plurality of configuration options (i.e., see Fig. 3A).

As to claims 3, 48 and 63, Rodriquez further teaches at least one selected from the

group consisting of:

enabling access to a functional user interface element (i.e., see col. 7 lines 25-44 and

Fig. 11);

disabling access to a user functional interface element (i.e., see col. 7 lines 25-44 and

Fig. 11); and

changing an appearance of a functional user interface element (i.e., see col. 7 lines 25-

44 and Fig. 11). Thus, combining Lanier and Rodriquez would meet the claimed limitations for

the same reasons as discussed with respect to claim 1 above.

As to claim 11, Lanier further teaches outputting a notification of a change to user

interface configuration (e.g., see Fig. 3A and col. 2 lines 4-11).

As to claim 12, Rodriquez teaches outputting a notification of at least one newly enable

user interface feature (i.e., see col. 7 lines 25-44 and Fig. 11). Thus, combining Lanier and

Rodriquez would meet the claimed limitations for the same reasons as discussed with respect to

claim 1 above.

As to claims 13, 51 and 66, Lanier further teaches wherein determining the user proficiency level and automatically configuring the user interface are performed responsive to a trigger event (e.g., see Fig. 6 and col. 4 lines 1-6).

As to claim 14, Rodriquez further teaches wherein the trigger event comprises user input requesting user interface configuration (e.g., see Figs. 3-6). Thus, combining Lanier and Rodriquez would meet the claimed limitations for the same reasons as discussed with respect to claim 1 above.

As to claim 15, Lanier teaches wherein the trigger event comprises application startup (e.g., see col. 3 lines 53-67 through col. 4 lines 1-6).

As to claim 16, Rodriquez further teaches wherein the trigger event comprises system startup (i.e., see Fig. 10). Thus, combining Lanier and Rodriquez would meet the claimed limitations for the same reasons as discussed with respect to claim 1 above.

As to claim 17, Lanier teaches wherein the trigger event comprises a change in user behavior with respect to the user interface (e.g., see col. 3 lines 53-67 through col. 4 lines 1-6).

As to claim 18, Rodriquez teaches wherein the trigger event comprises user logon (e.g., see Fig. 10). Thus, combining Lanier and Rodriquez would meet the claimed limitations for the same reasons as discussed with respect to claim 1 above.

As to claim 22, Lanier further teaches detecting whether a user interface element has been used (e.g., see col. 3 lines 53-61).

As to claims 42, 57 and 72, Lanier further teaches retrieving a plurality of stored

markers and aggregating the retrieved markers to derive a proficiency level (e.g., see col. 4

lines 18-23).

As to claims 43, 58 and 73, Lehmeier further teaches responsive to user behavior with

respect to the user interface, storing a plurality of markers (e.g., see col. 3 lines 1-12);

And wherein retrieving at least a subset of the stored markers and aggregating the

retrieved markers to derive a proficiency level (e.g., see col. 4 lines 18-23).

As to claims 4, 49 and 64, Lanier and Rodriquez teach the limitations of claims 1, 46

and 61 for the same reasons as discussed above. Rodriquez further teaches providing a set of

functions including:

enabling access to a command (i.e., see col. 7 lines 25-44 and Fig. 11);

disabling access to a command (i.e., see col. 7 lines 25-44 and Fig. 11);

changing an appearance of a command (i.e., see col. 7 lines 25-44 and Fig. 11);

enabling access to a menu (i.e., see col. 7 lines 25-44 and Fig. 11);

disabling access to a menu (i.e., see col. 7 lines 25-44 and Fig. 11);

changing an appearance of a menu (i.e., see col. 7 lines 25-44 and Fig. 11);

enabling access to a button (i.e., see col. 7 lines 25-44 and Fig. 11);

disabling access to a button (i.e., see col. 7 lines 25-44 and Fig. 11);

changing an appearance of a button (i.e., see col. 7 lines 25-44 and Fig. 11);

enabling access to a shortcut (i.e., see col. 7 lines 25-44 and Fig. 11 and Fig. 6);

disabling access to a shortcut (i.e., see col. 7 lines 25-44 and Fig. 11 and Fig. 6).

Selecting at least one of the provided functions to configure the functional component (e.g., see Figs. 3-6). Thus, combining Lanier and Rodriquez would meet the claimed limitations for the same reasons as discussed with respect to claim 1 above.

12.   **Claims 19-21, 23, 30, 34-41, 44, 45, 52-56, 59, 67-71 and 74 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lanier in view of Rodriquez further in view of Lehmeier et al (Patent No US 6981242 B2; hereinafter Lehmeier).**

As to claims 19, 52 and 67, Lanier and Rodriquez teach the limitations of claims 1, 46 and 61 for the same reasons as discussed above. Lanier and Rodriquez do not teach determining the user proficiency level and automatically configuring the user interface are performed periodically.

Lehmeier, though, teaches determining the user proficiency level and automatically configuring the user interface are performed periodically (e.g., see col. 14 lines 65-67 and steps 512-520 in Fig. 5).

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have utilized the feature of determining the user proficiency level and automatically configuring the user interface as taught by Lehmeier to the method and program for configuring the user interface as taught by Lanier and Rodriquez to achieve the claimed invention. As suggested by Lehmeier, the motivation for the combination is to generate a more user-friendly software application (e.g., see Lehmeier col. 1 lines 40-50).

As to claims 20, 53 and 68, Lehmeier further teaches reading a stored user proficiency level derived from at least one marker (i.e., see col. 7 lines 22-45 and col. 13 lines 22-31). Thus, combining Lanier, Rodriquez and Lehmeier would meet the claimed limitations for the same reasons as discussed with respect to claim 19 above.

As to claim 21, Lanier further teaches wherein the marker indicates historical usage of the user interface (e.g., see col. 3 lines 62-67).

As to claim 23, Lehmeier further teaches detecting whether a user interface element has been used a number of times exceeding a predetermined threshold (i.e., see col. 7 lines 46-67). Thus, combining Lanier, Rodriquez and Lehmeier would meet the claimed limitations for the same reasons as discussed with respect to claim 19 above.

As to claim 30, Lehmeier teaches determining a user-specified preference indicating a proficiency level (e.g., see col. 13 lines 22-45). Thus, combining Lanier, Rodriquez and Lehmeier would meet the claimed limitations for the same reasons as discussed with respect to claim 19 above.

As to claims 34, 54 and 69, Lehmeier further teaches:

determining the user proficiency level comprises determining the user proficiency level with respect to a user interface component less than the entire user interface (e.g., see col. 7 lines 22-67); and

automatically configuring the at least one functional component of the user interface comprises automatically configuring the user interface component without altering the configuration of the remainder of the user interface (i.e., step 518 in Fig. 5 and Fig. 4C). Thus, combining Lanier, Rodriquez and Lehmeier would meet the claimed limitations for the same reasons as discussed with respect to claim 19 above.

As to claims 35, 55 and 70, Lehmeier further teaches:

determining the user proficiency level comprises determining the user proficiency level with respect to an application (i.e., see step 504-506 in Fig. 5 and col. 13 lines 22-45); and

automatically configuring the at least one functional component of the user interface comprises automatically configuring the user interface for the application (i.e., steps 510 and 520 in Fig. 5). Thus, combining Lanier, Rodriquez and Lehmeier would meet the claimed limitations for the same reasons as discussed with respect to claim 19 above.

As to claims 36, 56 and 71, Lehmeier further teaches:

responsive to user behavior with respect to the user interface, storing a marker indicating a user proficiency level (e.g., see steps 512-524 in Fig. 5);

and wherein determining the user proficiency level comprises reading the stored marker (i.e., steps 502-506 in Fig. 5 and col. 13 lines 22-45). Thus, combining Lanier, Rodriquez and Lehmeier would meet the claimed limitations for the same reasons as discussed with respect to claim 19 above.

As to claim 37, Lanier further teaches storing the marker is performed by a first application (e.g., see item 320 as shown in Fig. 3A); and

reading the stored marker is performed by a background process (e.g., see item 340, 350 in Fig. 3A).

As to claim 38, Lanier further teaches:

storing the marker is performed by a first application (e.g., see item 320 as shown in Fig. 3A); and

reading the stored marker is performed by a second application different from the first application (e.g., see item 340, 350 in Fig. 3A).

As to claim 39, Rodriquez further teaches:

storing the marker is performed by an operating system (e.g., see Figs. 3-6); and

reading the stored marker is performed by the operating system (i.e., see Figs. 3-6).

Thus, combining Lanier and Rodriquez would meet the claimed limitations for the same reasons

as discussed with respect to claim 1 above.

As to claim 40, Lanier further teaches automatically configuring the at least one

functional component of the user interface comprises modifying functional user interface

elements that are supplied to a plurality of applications (e.g., see col. 2 lines 1-11).

As to claim 41, Lehmeier further teaches:

storing the marker is performed by an operating system (e.g., col. 14 lines 28-50); and

reading the stored marker is performed by an application (e.g., col. 14 lines 28-50).

Thus, combining Lanier, Rodriquez and Lehmeier would meet the claimed limitations for the

same reasons as discussed with respect to claim 19 above

As to claim 44, Lehmeier teaches further comprising:

accepting user input overriding the user interface configuration and specifying a desired

configuration (e.g., see col. 13 lines 22-45); and

responsive to the user input, configuring the user interface according to the desired

configuration (e.g., see col. 13 lines 22-45). Thus, combining Lanier, Rodriquez and Lehmeier

would meet the claimed limitations for the same reasons as discussed with respect to claim 19

above

As to claims 45, 59 and 74, Lehmeier further teaches:

detecting a user proficiency level with respect to a user interface of a web-resident

application being run from a client machine (i.e., see steps 504-516 in Fig. 5 and col. 7 lines 46-

67 and col. 3 lines 30-38); and

automatically configuring the at least one functional user interface element for the web-

resident application (e.g., see steps 518-520 in Fig. 5 and col. 8 lines 23-40 and col. 3 lines 30-

38). Thus, combining Lanier, Rodriquez and Lehmeier would meet the claimed limitations for

the same reasons as discussed with respect to claim 19 above

13.   Claims 25, 26, 28, 29 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Lanier in view of Rodriquez and further in view of Morrison

(Publication No. US 2003/0030668 A1, hereinafter simply referred to as Morrison).

As to claim 25, Lanier and Rodriquez teach the limitations of claim 1for the same

reasons as discussed above. Lanier and Rodriquez do not teach determining how many

applications are open concurrently. Morrison teaches wherein detecting the user proficiency

level comprises determining how many applications are open concurrently (i.e., by reading the

timestamp information of the cookies, a program can determine how many files are open

concurrently; it is noted that files are displayed by an application either from the graphical user

interface or from outside of the help system, see [0028]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was

made to have used the method of displaying a customized presentation of help files as taught

by Morrison to the method and program for configuring the user interface as taught by Lanier

and Rodriquez to achieve the claimed invention. The motivation for the combination is to allow

the user to customize his or her use of the help system and thus view information tailored to his

or her needs (see Morrison [0018]).

As to claim 26, Morrison further teaches wherein detecting the user proficiency level

comprises determining a historical average number of concurrently open applications (i.e.,

based on the timestamp information, a program can count how many applications are open

concurrently at any period of time, see [0028]). Thus combining Lanier, Rodriquez and Morrison would meet the claimed limitation for the same reasons as discussed with respect to claim 25 above.

As to claim 28, this claim differs from claim 25 only in that claim 28 recites the limitation "windows" (it is noted that the help content is displayed within a browser window as shown in Fig. 3A) whereas claim 25 recites the limitation of "applications". Thus claim 28 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 25 above.

As to claim 29, this claim differs from claim 26 only in that claim 29 recites the limitation "windows" (it is noted that the help content is displayed within a browser window as shown in Fig. 3A) whereas claim 26 recites the limitation of "applications". Thus claim 29 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 26 above.

As to claim 33, Morrison further teaches determining historical usage of web pages having active content (e.g., by reading the data from the history file, a program can determine if the file is opened in the past, see [0028]). Thus combining Lanier, Rodriquez and Morrison would meet the claimed limitation for the same reasons as discussed with respect to claim 25 above.

14.   **Claims 24, 31 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lanier in view of Rodriquez and further in view of Aleksander et al (Patent No. US 7,080,321 B2, hereinafter simply referred to as Alexsander).**

As to claim 24, Lanier and Rodriquez teach the limitations of claim 1 for the same reasons as discussed above. Lanier and Rodriquez do not teach determining a total amount of

time spent by a user using an application. Aleksander teaches wherein detecting the user proficiency level comprises detecting a total amount of time spent by a user using an application (i.e., the time a customer spends on particular web pages displayed by a browser application, see col. 2, lines 25-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used the method of determining the level of proficiency as taught by Aleksander to the method and program for configuring the user interface as taught by Lanier and Rodriquez to achieve the claimed invention. The motivation for the combination is to prevent the customer from leaving the company web site by providing a user interface that the user may find it easy to navigate and to obtain the desired information for a product or service (see Aleksander col. 3, lines 35-37 and col. 1, lines 18-24).

As to claim 31, Aleksander further teaches wherein determining the user proficiency level comprises detecting web page visitation patterns (e.g., number of times that a customer returns to the web page, see col. 3, lines 21-25). Thus, combining Lanier, Rodriquez and Aleksander would meet the claimed limitations for the same reasons as discussed with respect to claim 24 above.

As to claim 32, Aleksander further teaches determining historical usage of secure web pages (see col. 6, lines 50-62). Thus, combining Lanier, Rodriquez and Aleksander would meet the claimed limitations for the same reasons as discussed with respect to claim 24 above.

Response to Arguments

15.　Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-4, 11-26, 28-49, 51-64, 66-74 have been considered but are moot in new ground or rejection.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered

pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111(c) to consider

these references fully when responding to this action.

It is noted that any citation to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any
interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant
for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having
ordinary skill in the art. In re Heck, 699 F.2d 1331, 1332-33,216 USPQ 1038, 1039 (Fed. Cir. 1983) (quoting
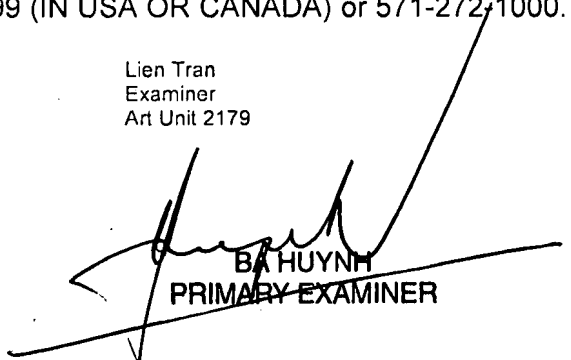In re Lemelson, 397 F.2d 1006,1009, 158 USPQ 275,277 (CCPA 1968)).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner

should be directed to TuyetLien (Lien) T. Tran whose telephone number is 571-270-1033. The

examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Friday: 7:30 - 5:00, off on alternating Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on 571-272-4847. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private

PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you

would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the

automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

T.T
10/27/2007

Lien Tran
Examiner
Art Unit 2179

BA HUYNH
PRIMARY EXAMINER